SMELTINGCO

EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE

Vol. 10 - No. 2 February 1952

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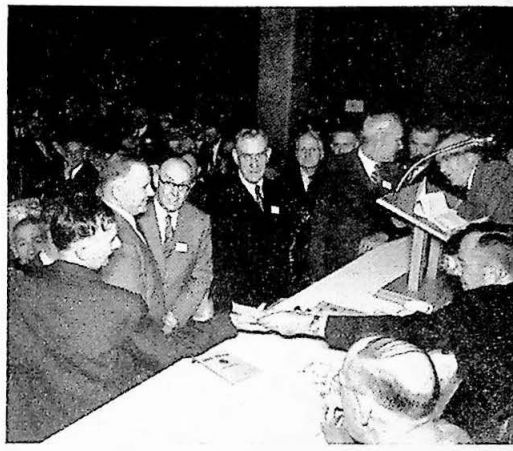
tons to the new members and gold pins to three members who graduated into the forty-year class, four who graduated into the thirty-five-year class, and nine who had completed thirty years of service.

In making his remarks, Mr. Page complimented the members on their stability and dependability in achieving their records of continuous employment, which he said amounted to nearly 6000 man years of devotion to duty, to family, country and employment. He said it also spoke well for the Company, because people do not generally stay unless they find contentment and satisfaction in their endeavors.

Carmon Z. Wilkins, Midvale Plant Flotation Mill Repairman, responded in behalf of the new members and thanked the Company for the recognition of their service.

New members from the Salt Lake Office this year were Esther Meyer, Madge M. Davidson, and Calvin D. Watson. With the initiation of Esther Meyer and Madge Davidson into the club it now has three lady members, and one honorary member, including Miss Lenora Benge, who has been a member since 1947,



Mr. Mulock and Mr. Page present thirty-year buttons to Tom Starkovich, Arley Smart, Magnus E. Olson, Martin A. Beckstead, James O. Johnson, David Cherrington, Leo Tripp, John H. Davis, and Looe Robinson.

and Mrs. Florence Stone, now retired, who is the honorary member.

Lark Section more than doubled its membership this year with Reynold C. Crump, Robert H. Jackson, Rufus E. Nell, Lee F. Sweat, Samuel G. Eastman, Franklin W. Nell, Fredrick A. Fahrni and Jesse W. Sandstrom becoming members.

Members gathered together in the Crystal Room during the cocktail hour.

New members from the Midvale Plant were: Elton L. Jenkins, Wilford M. Sisam, Rudolph A. Anderson, John Griffiths, Clarence S. Anderson, Alma C. Walker, Mike Stimatz, and Carmon Z. Wilkins.

U. S. Section employees joining the club this year were: Reed D. Johnson, Walter Earl Rager, Fred White, Marcel Chiea, Fred Anderson, Francisco S. Moyeda, Lynn D. Sandstrom, and Joseph Thome.

Forty-year pins were awarded to John Carl Evans, John E. Eskelson and James E. Richards. Thirty-five-year pins were presented to Joe Mikich, Walter F. Wanberg, Carl Serdar and Samuel Lancaster, and Thirty-year pins were awarded to Leo C. Tripp, Looe Robinson, Martin A. Beckstead, David Cherrington, Franklin A. Smart, Tom Starkovitch, Magnus E. Olson, James O. Johnson and John Henry Davis. All of these men are Midvale Plant employees.

This year the club has 238 active member and 81 honorary members.

U. S. Section new members. Left to right: Lynn Sandstrom, W. Earl Rager, Joseph Thome, Francisco Moyeda, Fred Anderson, Marcel Chiea, and Reed Johnson.

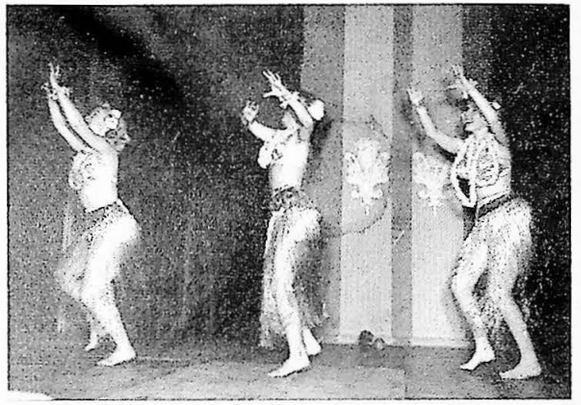
Midvale Plant has 167 active members and 58 honorary members. U. S. Section has 29 members and 7 honorary members. Lark Section has 15 members and 3 honorary members. Ophir has 1 member. The Salt Lake Office has 26 members and 13 honorary members, bringing the total club membership this year to 319.

The Gay Rancheros brought down the house with their scintillating rhythm and clever songs.

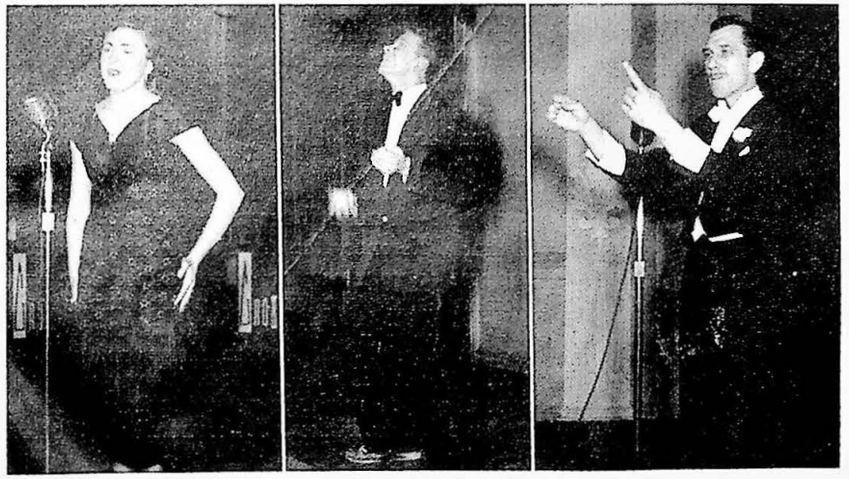
Lark Section employees receiving membership certificates. Left to right: Jesse Sandstrom, Fred Fahrni, Rufus Nell, Robert Jackson, George Eastman, Lee Frank Sweat, and Clyde Crump.

New members from Midvale Plant receive membership certificates from Mr. Page. Left to right: Rudolph Anderson, Alma Walker, Wilford Sisam and Elton L. Jenkins.

The Debutantes do a hula.



Song Stylist Marlene Kinghorn, Juggler Bill Gnadt, and Magician Rock.



5 minute safety talk

Profit from the NEAR-MISSES

It's a wise man who can read the danger signs and take steps accordingly — avoiding mishaps that are indicated by such signs.

Surely no more effective warnings of danger can be found than the near-accidents that occur in the shop. If you are aware of the significance of these close shaves, you will take steps to avoid repetitions that might be more serious next time.

Cultivate alertness to save yourself from injury by noting conditions and practices that cause near-accidents. Here is a five-minute safety talk that will be helpful . . .

WE'VE had safety talks reviewing accidents that have happened, but today let's discuss the accidents that have almost happened—the close shaves that made you think your number was up.

You've heard GI's talk of near-misses. That's when a bomb or shell missed the target but came so close to hitting that it did some actual damage or at least gave warning that the enemy had the range. A near-miss was the signal for some evasive action—but quick.

Near-accidents don't cause injury; they might not even damage any equipment, but they do serve notice of trouble and they call for some quick action, too. Otherwise the same situation might cause a real accident next time.

Do you know what keeps a near-accident from being a real, serious accident?

Usually, it's a split second of time or a fraction of an inch of space. In less than a second or in less than an inch—it might have been curtains.

Is that difference due to luck? Not very often.

Suppose on your way home you almost run over a kid who dashes out into the street after a ball. Was it just lucky that you swerved and missed him at the last second? No! Another driver might have hit him. Your reflexes might work faster; you might be more alert; you might be more cautious; your car might have better brakes, better headlights, better tires.

At any rate, it's not just luck that keeps a near-accident from being a real one.

When you have a close call like that, barely missing a child with your car, chances are you'll slow up next time you pass through that same neighborhood. You know there are kids playing on the sidewalk and they're liable to dash out in the street.

Near-accidents on the job should serve as the same kind of warning. The condition that almost causes an accident can just as easily cause a real accident next time when you're not as alert, or careful, or when your reflexes aren't working so well.

Take an oil slick on the floor. One fellow sees it and steps around it—nothing happens. The next fellow doesn't notice it, slips, and almost goes down. The third fellow slips, can't catch his balance, and goes down in a bad fall—maybe striking his head or wrenching his back.

Take another example. A pile of stock was not cross-tied. It falls over, barely missing a fellow passing by. But it just missed, so everyone just shrugs and says, "Wow, that was a close one!"

But if the pile falls and a fellow is slow in getting out of the way and gets hurt, then there's a big hullabalu and an investigation.

The conclusion is rather obvious. We should be warned by near-accidents. In that way we don't get trapped in real accidents.

Remembering that near-accidents are sure signs that something is wrong. For example, our piling is poor, our housekeeping is sloppy, our tools in poor condition, our guards aren't operating right—there are any number of indications of inefficiency and unsafe work habits.

Ignoring the conditions that cause near-accidents is a sure invitaiton for a real accident.

So, let's keep our eyes open for the little things that go wrong. Let's not shrug them off as "close ones," but let's do something about them—correct them or report them.

Let's treat near-accidents as if they were bad accidents—let's root out the causes while we have a chance.

Let's not disregard warnings.

—Industrial Supervisor, National Safety Council

Your Car Needs a Spring Check-Up

With the first signs of spring, out come the dust mops and Mom goes about her annual chore — spring housecleaning. If you're as conscientious about the care of your car, you'll do some spring cleaning, too.

A car, next to a house, is the average person's largest single investment. Since it's something to be proud of, it's something worth caring for. But remember that it takes more than just gasoline to keep a car going, and good maintenance is much less expensive than major repairs.

Now that automobiles are getting more expensive and harder to get, and with repair work costing what it does today, it's smarter than ever to give the hard-working family car a complete spring check-up.

Go to your service station or garage for a complete list of things to do. But here are a few extra tips from Purolator Products, Inc., the founder of the automotive oil filter industry. By following them, you'll not only help avoid expensive repair bills, but you'll also be able to get more mileage out of your motoring dollar.

1. Clean and grease battery terminals. Corrosion can lead to battery-wearing current leakage or a disabling short. Batteries cost plenty, and a breakdown on the road is expensive. Make it a point to examine terminals whenever you check battery water.

2. Check your tires while they're cool. Pressure recommended for your tires is based on ordinary outdoor temperature, and takes into account expansion resulting from heat generated in running. To insure correct pressure, and get the longest wear, check tires before driving a considerable distance.

3. Re-gap spark plugs. No engine can perform efficiently if plugs fail to deliver a consistently fat, hot spark. Worn or improperly set plugs may increase gas consumption by as much as 10 per cent. Good, economical practice is to check gap every 5,000 miles and to install new plugs every 10,000 miles.

4. You can buy all types of insurance on your car. But just about the cheapest insurance against unnecessary and expensive repairs is a new oil filter element. A clean filter, in fact, is the modern remedy for purifying the oil in your car. In the old days, as surely as spring rolled around, almost everyone took sulphur and molasses — the old-fashioned remedy for purifying the blood. Although spring tonics for the family are a bit out of style, some new oil and a clean oil filter right now would make mighty good "medicine" for that winter-weary car.

Remember that an oil filter traps more than two pounds of sludge and abrasives in 5,000 miles of normal driving. If neglected, it may get so choked up it can't filter any more and your engine can be seriously damaged should that happen. Be on the safe side: check your filter every time you change the oil.

5. Align wheels. Rough roads, shocking jolts and stops throw your car's wheels out of alignment. The results: your car may become hard to control and the tires will wear excessively and unevenly.

6. Keep a light foot on the accelerator. Quick getaways, "forcing" hills at maximum speed and, of course, high speed in general will turn your car into a gas hog. Learn to accelerate and decelerate gradually, and you can save as much as 20 per cent in gas consumption over that used by "heavy-footed" drivers.

7. Keep up your car's looks. Frequent washing and regular application of finish preservatives not only improve your car's appearance, they lengthen the life of the finish, and increase your car's turn-in value. Finally, keep your car under cover whenever possible; never dust with a dry cloth; park in the shade.

SMELTINGCO EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE

Published monthly by the Industrial Relations Department for the men and women of United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company and Affiliated Companies in Utah.

Shortages and Subsidies

And now we have another example of how the Government has managed to create a shortage and so justifies a subsidy to protect us from the evils of it.

Ths latest shortage is one of oil. There is plenty of oil on the Gulf Coast and there are plenty of tankers to haul it from the Gulf Coast to the East Coast. But by the time the oil has been transported eastward its cost is higher than the OPS ceiling, a situation so discouraging to shippers and distributors, who inexplicably don't want to sell oil at a loss, that they have not been shipping much of it. The result: If the weather on the eastern seaboard is even normally cold for the rest of the winter there threatens a shortage of some six million barrels.

So the Government's Petroleum Administration for Defense asked the Government's Office of Price Stabilization to raise the ceiling price about four-tenths of a cent; this much of an increase, industry officials said, would get the East Coast all the oil it needs. The OPS, which is interested in holding down prices, not in getting oil, said no.

So for four-tenths of a cent there is a shortage threatened, leaving the Government in the peculiar position, if it does not take some other action, of having saved us a bit on our fuel oil bill at the price of being cold. Matter of fact, this might save us quite a bit; the fuel oil we don't have for the furnace won't cost us anything.

So naturally the Government, having created this shortage, must do something about it. It could ration the fuel left, but this, as the deputy head of the petroleum agency said, would be only "rationing misery." Not wishing to do that, the Government is planning to subsidize the transportation of fuel to the East Coast. This is supposed to solve everything.

Now one objection to raising the ceiling price is that this would be inflationary. Presumably, then, if the consumer pays four-tenths of a cent more it is inflationary, but if the Government pays it, it is not. Another objection is that raising the ceiling would be a burden on you, the consumer. Presumably, then, four-tenths of a cent more for fuel would be a burden but still another tax boost would not be.

So we have a wonderful solution to all our problems. The right ceiling price firmly held can create a shortage of food, clothing, and other necessities as well as of fuel. Then, there being a shortage, the Government can just subsidize us. As the budget burden increases inflation and taxes, making our dollars harder to keep and worth less anyway, the Government need only increase the subsidy further.

So the oil situation just goes to show how if properly handled by the Government we could soon have subsidies on everything and plenty of nothing.

Use the Other Half, Too

A man once admitted stealing a piece of rope. Quite a while later he "remembered" about a cow that was on the end of the rope!

There are people who think telling a half-truth is a good way to meet certain situations. But often a half-truth does more damage than the whole truth.

No one wants to buy a house without seeing all of it. Or deal with a person who is honest only half of the time.

Facing and using all the facts may not always be easy. But it is the only way to make sure that something new—like a cow—won't turn up later to make trouble.

—Elliot Service

Virgil Baughman, being single, is pretty sensitive about the big cut Uncle Sam takes out of his check in income tax (about $800 last year). He thinks a change of politicians and cutting down on Foreign aid would help to reduce taxes. If his income taxes were reduced, Virgil would save for a trip, or he says he might even get married.

Kimble Kane said he could use the money he pays out in income tax to improve his home. He would like to see some of the deadbeats out of the government and lend-lease cut so taxes could be reduced. Kimble guessed that taxes on the price of a new $2,400 car amounted to $400. Actually, both hidden and direct taxes amount to $800, according to the tax foundation.

TAXES – – YOUR CONSTANT COMPANION

This month *Smeltingco* reporter Danny Brownson asked a few representative Lark Section employees some intersting questions about taxes and what they would do with some of the money they would have if taxes were reduced.

Their answers reported here on these pages would startle anyone—even the tax collector. While no one expects taxes to be abruptly cancelled, all see only world peace plus rigid economy in government as the only solution to the problem of taxes—hidden and direct—which are robbing us of nearly 1/3 of every dollar we earn.

Most of us look at our pay check every pay day and can readily see the dent Federal Income Taxes make in it. Every day we shell out for sales tax, gasoline tax, and other direct taxes that are tacked onto the items we buy. Once a year we get nicked for property taxes, automobile taxes and state income tax. But what most of us don't realize is that the average family pays a great deal more in hidden taxes than all the direct taxes put together.

Statistics show that Federal, State and local governments are taking from a quarter to a third of the average family's dollar, and most of it is in hidden taxes.

A hidden tax is part of the purchase price of the goods you buy which you can't eat, drink, or put on. All it does is up the price of the goods we buy. Such goods are always tax included, for what you don't know doesn't bother you. But at the end of the month when you stop to think how much you paid

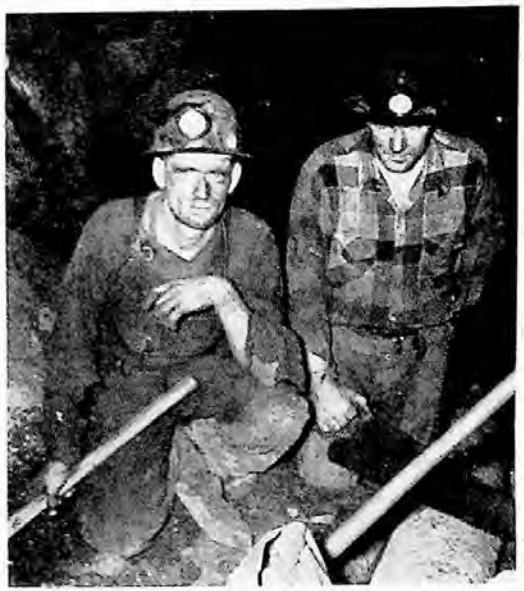
Frank Bateman, Sheldon Anderson and Lee Eastman could also put to good use the money they pay in income taxes to finish paying for their homes and clear off other debts. These fellows had a good idea also of the large amount of hidden taxes they pay in every item they buy. Frank believes stopping the Korean War would help to reduce taxes and Sheldon and Lee are all for economy and efficiency in government to reduce the tax load.

Walter McDaniels could use the money he now pays in income tax to help pay bills, and if he could accumulate it over a year he would use it to take a trip. Walt guessed the amount of hidden taxes an average family pays at $800. He believes taxes can best be reduced by cutting out a lot of Foreign aid.

for your food, clothing, entertainment, shelter, and commodities, and what you got back in return, you begin to see the light flash.

There is a generally accepted theory today that government spending is necessary for continued prosperity. Most of us think that someone else is footing the bill. The average citizen has little idea of the size of the hidden taxes he pays in everyday life. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is little understanding of what government spending is costing us.

The reason that taxes are so high in some cases is that they add up all along the way, from raw material to finished product on the store shelves. For example, The Tax Foundation, a reliable tax research organization from which many of the figures on these pages were secured, has discovered 150 taxes levied on the manufacture and sale of a woman's hat, 116 taxes on a



J. Smith and Harold Christiansen both agreed that efficiency in government was the only answer to the question on how to reduce taxes. Both know that hidden taxes cost the average taxpayer plenty, and both would like the money which is taken out of their pay checks for income taxes to use to help buy homes.

Taxes - - Your Constant Companion

man's suit of clothes, 151 on a loaf of bread, and at least 100 on a dozen eggs.

This year, it has been further established, the average family will pay $69 in liquor taxes, $45 on tobacco, and $49 on the cost of gasoline. Property taxes — some paid directly, others indirectly in rents and prices — amount to $177 per family.

One of the sad parts about many of these hidden taxes is that they were levied during the war. At that time, Americans were willing to pay for the good of the cause, but these taxes have not been repealed.

* * *

INFLATION?

Sound as a dollar does not sound so good. You're lucky if you get paid every two weeks. One week's pay won't buy anything.

"What Uncle Sam takes out of our pay checks for incomes taxes could be spent profitably to improve our living conditions," say John Southwick and Dick Gaisford. John is all for a change in administration in the government to stop waste, while Dick says we could stop a lot of Foreign aid to help reduce taxes.

FRIENDSHIP

In the hustle and bustle of a day's work, some of us are apt to lose sight of the more or less trivial things that go to make up friendship and good fellowship . . . those little courtesies that make the day brighter and the hours move faster. You don't need to do big things for people to earn and retain their friendship. Little favors do just as well. The important thing is to let them know you have their interest in mind.

For example, when a co-worker has been laid up for a while, it takes but a jiffy to ask him, on his return, how he feels. If you learn that his children are ailing, a question showing your interest in their welfare builds a closer bond of friendship.

But such expressions of interest need not be confined to incidents of sickness and difficulties. There are always moments of happiness that every person wants to share with his fellowmen . . . such as buying a new home or a car, taking a trip, the family, and so on.

Best wishes on such occasions are always in order. You, yourself, are bound to feel a glow of warmth as you congratulate your associates on their good fortune. Then, of course, there is always the customary "hello" that no one should allow himself to forget. What a cheerless world this would be if we neglected this simple greeting. It's one of the best lifter-uppers man ever created, and a chance to use it should never be overlooked.

Friendship and good fellowship must take root in the plant and office if we ever hope to see them practiced in municipal, state, federal and world affairs.

PERSPECTIVE

If advance reports are correct, the average share of federal spending in fiscal year 1953 for each American man, woman and child, will be roughly $548.38. In this day of record spending, record taxes and record earnings of American workers, another "all-time high" isn't too impressive.

You get the same feeling looking at that $548.38 figure as you get looking at the General Sherman tree in Sequoia National Park. It is big, to be certain, but so are all the other trees around it. You can't get the perspective.

To help you get the proper perspective of this spending figure, we would like to show you a few figures. They are all based on Treasury and Census Bureau figures. No jiggering. No butterfly statistics. We are just taking the government's word for it. Here they are:

The per capita share of federal spending just 52 years ago was $6.85.

The per capita share of federal spending just 42 years ago was $7.54.

The per capita share of federal spending just 32 years ago, shortly after World War I, was $60.40.

The per capita share of federal spending just 22 years ago was $27.96.

The per capita share of federal spending just 12 years ago was $68.16.

And your share of federal spending next year will be about $548.38!

News Notes

SALT LAKE OFFICE

Virginia Magleby - *Reporting*

Rapidly getting acquainted in the Salt Lake Office is Mrs. Bonnie Bernard, who was employed in the Legal Department as a stenographer January 21. Bonnie formerly was employed by Occidental Life Insurance Co. She and her husband, Jack, reside at 1760 East 3045 So. *Smeltingco* welcomes you.

* * *

Robert Larsen, architectural draftsman in the Engineering Department, said goodbye to his many friends on February 25. Robert, a former bomber pilot and Lieutenant in the Navy Air Force, was called back to active duty and reports March 1 at the Naval Air Station, Denver, Colorado, for his new orders.

* * *

The stork left a bundle of joy at the home of the Chauncey Thornburgs January 28. The new little sister will be christened Annette Louise. They now have two girls and a boy.

* * *

Sylvia Varanakis and Cliff Cain erased their names from the Accounting Department roster last month. Sylvia is awaiting a visit from the stork while Cliff has accepted a job in Ely, Nevada.

The most frantic expectant father ever to enter the Utah Valley Hospital, according to Athalie Allen, was her quiet, easy-going husband, Dave. Athalie presented Dave with his fourth son on February 16. But the blessed event was not a surprise to the Industrial Relations Department. The past three weeks Dave has had a haggard look and jumped every time the phone rang. According to the doctor, Athalie is doing fine but Dave is still in bad shape. "We wanted a girl," Athalie said, "but now the boy is here it doesn't seem to make any difference."

* * *

Ruth Jenkins, U. S. Fuel Sales Office clerk-typist, splits her time between her job here and taking care of her young son, Jeffery. Although Ruth's mother tends Jerry while she is working, Ruth is very anxious to get home to him in the evenings. The picture below was taken of Jeffery on his first birthday on October 7.

Carl Glavinovich, Manager Nome Operations, visited his friends in the Salt Lake Office the middle of February while on a business trip to the States. Prior to coming here, he spent a few days visiting the Boston Office, and on his return trip to Nome stopped off at Seattle.

* * *

J. E. Crawford, Manager Fairbanks Operations, also visited the Salt Lake Office on his way back to Fairbanks from Boston during the latter part of February.

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Another Salt Lake Office visitor on February 13 was Gerald (Jerry) Steorts, who recently completed a mission for the L. D. S. Church in the Central Atlantic Mission. Jerry worked in the Accounting Department in 1949 prior to going on his mission.

* * *

The large buck which Max Nichols brought down last year (see cut) cost Max considerable trouble. Five minutes after the picture was taken Max was on the way to the hospital with a bad cut in his right thigh. Max cut himself while skinning the deer and while now fully recovered the picture reminds him of several hectic days following the accident.

LARK SECTION

Danny Brownson - *Reporting*

Lending a helping hand to a fellow worker in need is something Lark Section men can always be counted upon to do. During Jack Roberts' recent serious illness, Vern Farnsworth, Jess Sandstrom, Shorty Lancaster, Bob Brown and Max Lovell donated blood to help Jack out. Thanks to their generosity and the good care Jack received, he is getting along fine and should be back to work in the near future.

* * *

The grim reaper brought sorrow to a number of Lark employees the past month or two. Mrs. Frank Nell, wife of Frank Nell, timber framer, passed away January 19. Melvin Thiede lost his father recently, and Mr. and Mrs. Trinidad Lopez' infant daughter, Maria, died two days after birth. Lark employees extend their sympathy.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Peterson of Lark have a new daughter, Christine, which your reporter neglected to report last month. The young lady was born December 20 in the Cottonwood Maternity Hospital.

MIDVALE PLANT

Don Nydegger - *Reporting*

Floyd Ainsworth, D&L Roaster Foreman, joined the ranks of retirees January 31. Floyd came to the Midvale Plant in June, 1927, and worked continuously at the D&L Roasters. At the time of his retirement he was senior foreman at the Roasters, having worked in this capacity for the past 18 years.

Floyd hasn't enjoyed the best of health of late, so his plans for the future are just to take life easy. Floyd's friends at the plant join in wishing him good health and happiness in his retirement.

* * *

Clyde Canning, Boiler Shop, visited Boston, Mass., early in February to make preparations for the annual convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, scheduled to be held in Boston in August. Clyde, former president of the association, is chairman of exhibits for this year's convention.

Midvale City Fire Department, according to Chief Canning, now has one of the best equipped fire stations in the state. The department recently purchased a new fire truck which has the latest modern fire fighting equipment being built at the present time. In the latter part of January, Clyde brought the truck down to the Smelter pond to test the pumps. Following the fire underwriters testing procedure, the pumps delivered 1248 gallons of water per minute. As the result of Midvale's well-equipped fire department, citizens of Midvale enjoy some of the lowest fire insurance rates in the state.

HOW TO MAKE DRINKING PAY

If you *cannot* refrain from drinking, why not start a saloon in your home? Be the only customer and you will not have to buy a license. Give your wife $55 to buy a case of whiskey. There are 240 snorts to a case. Buy all of your drinks from your wife at 60c a snort and in 12 days, when the case is gone, your wife will have $89 to put in the bank and will have $55 to start up in business again.

If you live 10 years and continue to buy all your booze from your wife—and then die in your boots from the snakes—your widow will have $27,085.37 on deposit, enough to bury you respectably, bring up your children, pay off the mortgage on the house, marry a decent man, and forget she ever knew you.

* * *

Joe Lester of the Flotation Mill reports that his daughter, Darlene, married David Wright recently.

* * *

Several Midvale Plant employees became new members of the Stork Club during the past month. Arlo Z. Kump reports a boy born Jan. 9. Blaine Jensen's wife presented him with a son on Jan. 17. Harold Landers has a new son born Jan. 16. Ben Lacox became the father of a new son on Jan. 25, and Melvin Meyer's wife presented him with a new daughter on Feb. 9. Congratulations, fellows!

IN
MEMORIAM

Henry J. Gosman

Midvale Plant

Discussing the coming fishing season with Sam Pedro recently, brought back some delightful memories of the fishing Sam and his son Harrison enjoyed on Yellowstone Lake last summer when Sam and his family vacationed in the park. And with a lot of coaxing he sent in the above snapshot of the fish he caught. Sam owns his own boat and outboard motor, and he and his son are looking forward to some interesting fishing trips on local lakes this summer.

* * *

If you want to work, there is no better place than right where you are.
—Lincoln

U. S. SECTION

Joe Tibolla - *Reporting*

Homer Whitlock returned to work on February 2, after being off for six weeks recuperating from a surgical operation. Homer tells us that he is fit as a fiddle and glad to be back.

* * *

Bill Perry is driving around in a new 1951 Mercury. Bill previously drove a Studebaker, which he claimed was a nice car but it would only run once in a while.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Holmes recently moved to a new residence a few doors east of their former home. Instead of 216 Main Street their address is now 200 Main Street, Bingham Canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Steele, who have been apartment dwellers for many years in Bingham, have moved into the Holmes former residence at 216 Main Street and are enjoying the new experience of living in a home.

* * *

Friends and fellow employees wish to express their sympathy to Robert Moulton, whose mother passed away recently.

Eight U. S. Section employees became members of the Company's 20-Year Club this year, all having completed 20 years of continuous service at the mine during the past year. While these men were honored at the 20-Year Club dinner on February 10, your reporter would like to introduce them to some of the new employees at the mine:

Joe Thome began working as a mucker at the U. S. Section in November, 1931. He is now a timberman, doing various repair jobs throughout the mine. Joe's brother, Tom, now deceased, was a mine foreman at the U. S. Section for many years.

Reed Johnson, present Assistant General Mine Foreman, is known to most of the boys at the mine as "Grandma." He began his career at the U. S. Section in July, 1931, as a mucker, and worked on most of the mine jobs at some time or other in advancing to his present position.

Lynn Sandstrom, known as "Carrots" to the boys, is a jack-of-all-trades. With a little persuasion, Lynn can do almost anything. He is

an experienced mechanic, welder and miner, and has been around the mine since back in 1927, but continuously since May, 1931. Lynn is now contracting at the Mayberry.

Fred White, Mine Foreman, is a highly respected old-timer known as "Snowball" and "Grandpa" to many other old-timers. Fred has been a miner almost since he was a small boy. He worked at Eureka for many years before coming to the U. S. in April, 1931.

Earl Rager, Carpenter Shop Foreman, spent his 20 years at the U. S. on maintenance work at the mine. For many years he was fireman and boiler-washer at the Steam Plant, outside pipeman, and worked on general machine maintenance work. Earl is civic-minded and interested in the local affairs of Bingham where he has resided for many years. He is a member and past president of the Bingham Volunteer Fire Department.

Marcel "Mush" Chiea, Safety Inspector for the past year, now 800-level Foreman, started out at the U. S. in November, 1931, and worked as a mucker, miner, timberman, motor helper and hoistman before becoming a Mine Foreman in March, 1947.

Fred Anderson, presently powderman at the U. S. Section, started at the U. S. in June, 1931, and has worked on a variety of mine jobs. Freddie has a great memory and can well remember people, places and events in Bingham's past history. He is also quite a mimic of all nationalities and often has the boys rolling around the drifts with his imitations.

Frank Moyeda began working at the U. S. Section in September, 1931, and throughout the years has done a lot of excellent mining work. He recently transferred to the Saw Mill where he now works.

WHAT A LIFE

"I'm sunk," said the shaft.
"I have my ups and downs," said the cage.
"I'm completely bored," said the drillhole.
"I'm exhausted," said the empty stope.
"I'm a sucker," said the pump.
"I'm fired," said the boiler.
"I'm ready to blow up," said the dynamite.
"I could squeal," said the dry bearing.
"What a grind," said the ball mill.
"I've got the solution," said the assay lab.
"Nuts to you all," said the machine shop.

—*Glass and Ceramics Safety News Letter*

* * *

TODAY'S FAVORITE GAG

Nothing had been spoken after 10 miles of riding. Suddenly he turned to her and said, "I'm a fellow of few words. Do you neck or don't you?"

"I'm a girl of few words," she replied. "I don't, but you've talked me into it."

Joe Tibolla Made Safety Inspector

Effective February 1, Joe Tibolla was transferred from Mine Foreman to Safety Inspector in line with the practice at the mine of giving supervisors training in safety work. He replaces Marcel Chiea, who returned to Mine Foreman following a year as Safety Inspector.

Joe graduated from the University of Utah with a degree in Mining Engineering in June, 1948. He obtained his college training under the Company's Downey D. Muir scholarship, which he was awarded in 1941. Following graduation, Joe was employed at the U. S. Section as a miner. He was advanced to stope foreman in May, 1949, and to mine foreman in April, 1951.

He hopes to carry on the good safety work that has resulted in the U. S. Section winning several Joseph A. Holmes Safety Awards during the past few years.

HIAWATHA

Pete Bruno - *Reporting*

The mountain lion that of late has had Hiawatha residents on the alert and carrying sidearms with them when going out at nights, is still prowling. It is believed to be a female lion and her cubs prowling around looking for papa lion who was killed here several weeks ago.

* * *

We extend our sympathy to Torvel Christiansen and family. One of their twins, a son, passed away in a Salt Lake City hospital with pneumonia recently.

* * *

We extend our congratulations to Obie Richardson, who became the proud father of a baby girl this week. Obie was out bright and early the morning of his daughter's birth with a cigar and a big smile.

* * *

Bernie Christensen, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Christensen, stopped in Salt Lake over the week-end of February 18th on a Navy training flight from San Diego, California. The crew arrived at Salt Lake Airport Saturday afternoon and left for San Diego Sunday afternoon. His parents drove into Salt Lake and had a short visit with him. Bernie is taking training in aviation electronics.

Crews of four King Mine supervisors worked the entire year of 1951 without a lost time accident. Ernest H. Bishop, District Mine Foreman, supervised an average of fourteen employees cutting, drilling, shooting and loading coal throughout '51 without a lost time injury. Lewis S. Finley, Outside Master Mechanic, had a crew of twenty hoistmen, lampmen, rollermen, mechanics, welders and blacksmiths who worked all year without a disabling injury. Eighty-five Preparation Plant employees under the supervision of Dean Petty, Preparation Plant Superintendent, worked the entire year without a lost time accident. And Joseph Franich, Inside Master Mechanic, supervised a crew of 14 underground mechanics a full year without a disabling accident.

As recognition of their achievements in promoting safety, the Company is making application to the Safety Division of the National Coal Association for safety certificates which are given each year by the Association to supervisors in coal mines whose crews attained excellent safety records.

* * *

The greatest thing any living soul can do is to see something clearly and tell it plainly. —Ruskin

---

The hunter had collected many trophies and was showing them to a group of visitors.

"See that elephant?" he said. "I shot it in my pajamas."

"My goodness!" exclaimed the surprised young lady, "how in the world did it get in there?"

* * *

Rancher: "What kind of a saddle do you want—with or without a saddle horn?"

Dude: "Might as well have one without. Doesn't seem to be much traffic out here."

HAVE YOU HEARD?

The story of the young machinist who went to the hospital to see his newborn son. Looking through the glass front of the nursery, he asked the nurse in charge why his son—as well as all the rest of the newly-arrived citizens — were bawling so. "Well," replied the nurse, "if you were only a few hours old, had no clothes and no money, were out of a job, and owed $1,700 as your part of the Federal debt—wouldn't you put up a howl, too?"

LEAD KETTLE QUIPS

Quickrich: "This dining room set goes back to Louis XIV."

Stillpoor: "That's nothing. My whole living room set goes back to Sears Roebuck on the fifteenth."

* * *

"I don't know what's the matter with the little man over there. He was most attentive a few moments ago, and now he won't even look at me."

"Perhaps he saw me come in. He's my husband."

* * *

With an air of experience, the truck driver walked through the big store to the unmentionables department. To the young woman behind the counter, he said: "I would like to get a new brassiere for my wife."

Salesgirl: "What bust?"

Truck Driver: "Nothing busted. She just wore it out."

* * *

Wife: "What's the idea of poking the broom in the baby's face this morning?"

Hubby: "I just wanted to get him used to kissing his grandfather."

* * *

The beautiful young lady clung to him, sobbing and weeping as she kissed him. He tore himself away and managed to hustle her on board the bus just as it was ready to leave the terminal. The kindly driver took time to escort her to a seat.

"There, now, you needn't cry so just because you are leaving your husband," said the driver. "You'll be seeing him again soon."

"That's just it," she sobbed. "I wasn't leaving my husband; I'm going back to him."

* * *

He: "Some moon out tonight."

She: "Sure is."

He: "Some really big stars up in the sky."

She: "Sure are."

He: "Some dew on the grass."

"She: Some do, but I don't."

* * *

"Russia," cried the Soviet agricultural expert, "is an agricultural paradise, with four wheat crops a year."

Incredulous listeners demanded details.

"It's easy," he explained. "We have one from Poland, one from Hungary, one from Czechoslovakia and one from Russia."

* * *

Sign on a store which went bankrupt after two weeks in business: "Opened by mistake."

The end of a maiden's prayer is "Ah, men!"

* * *

Guest (to host in new home): "Well, old boy, how do you find it here?"

Host: "Walk right up the stairs, and it's the second door on the left."

* * *

"Say, what's that crawling on the wall?"

"Lady bug."

"Gad! What eyesight!"

* * *

"What makes you think he's so dumb?"

"Well, you know that poster down at the post office—the one that says 'Man Wanted for Robbery in Chicago'?"

"Yeah—what about it?"

"Well, he went in and applied for the job!"

* * *

Wife: "I put your shirt on the clothes-horse, Harry."

Harry: "What odds did you get?"

* * *

A scandal is a breeze stirred up by a couple of windbags.

* * *

One way for a man to keep his head above water is to keep out of expensive dives.

* * *

Opportunity is said to knock only once; temptation hammers for years.

* * *

Backbone won't get one anywhere if the knob at the top is made of the same material.

* * *

Asking a woman her age
Is like buying a second-hand car:
The speedometer's been turned back
But you can't tell how far.

* * *

A great many people are like cats—they lick themselves with their tongues.

* * *

"The world is full of willing people; some willing to work and the rest willing to let them."—*Robert Frost.*

* * *

"He may think it's love, but it's only a passing fanny."

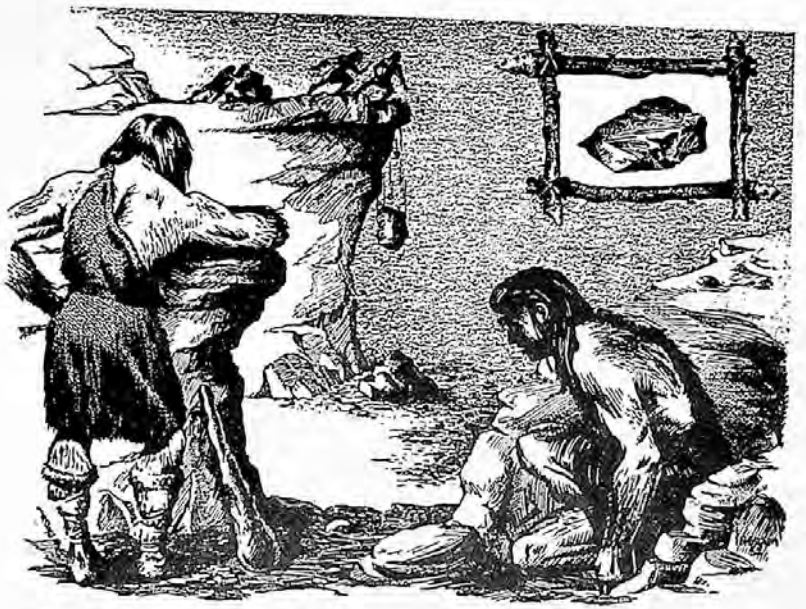
* * *

DEFINITIONS

Adolescence: The mid-term between pigtails and cocktails.

Adulthood: When the person has stopped growing on both ends and has started growing in the middle.

Middle Age: When dangerous curves have changed to wide detours.



CAPITALISM — 330,000 B. C.

— By —

FRED G. CLARK and RICHARD STANTON RIMANOCZY

I

Here you see the first capitalists of which the world has any record.

This scene—and many more just like it—took place about 330,000 years before the birth of Christ.

Before we tell you *what* these ancient ancestors of ours are doing, we will tell you *why they are doing it.*

To understand this, we must first understand that the word *capital,* in its true sense, means *tools of production.*

Man's *first problem* in wresting a living from nature is to secure some tools that will enable him to change the form, condition, and place of the natural resources around him.

With only their bare hands to work with, our cave-dwelling ancestors had to take nature as they found it—and make the best of it.

And for an unknown number of thousands of years, that is what they did.

II

But one day one of their more brilliant members got the revolutionary idea of *cutting things with sharp-edged stones that could be held in the hand.*

A few such stones, very few, could be found in the river beds, but the sand and water had worn most of them dull.

So these stones—which are now called eoliths — because more precious than diamonds: they became *capital* because they were *tools of production.*

It is almost impossible to describe the improvement in living standards that came through these stones.

For the first time, man could cut wood and build shelters, skin animals, and scrape and cut the hide for clothing, and chop up the meat.

It was the biggest thing that had ever happened to the human race—*man had become the first tool-using* (capitalistic) *animal.*

III

These stones were valuable not only because of what they could do, but also because they were so hard to find.

When a man was prospecting for an eolith, he had to take time out from his work; so the price he had to pay for the eolith was the berries that he *would have picked* or the edible roots he *would have pulled up* during the time spent looking for the stone.

But somewhere along the line another genius in the tribe got the idea that you see in the picture: why not try to *make* eoliths by rolling a piece of stone off a small cliff so that it would land on top of another stone and perhaps shatter into small pieces, some of which might turn out just right?

And if you knew just what *kind* of stone to roll and *just how* to *roll* it, you might get more and more eoliths.

IV

It is easy to imagine that this prehistoric inventor might have sneaked out into the hills and developed this method in secret, thus becoming the "eolith king" of the region and freeing himself from all other kinds of work.

It is certainly easy to imagine the eagerness with which his fellow-tribesmen were willing to supply this eolithic genius with goods and clothing in exchange for bigger, better, and cheaper eoliths.

Unless someone murdered him and stole his capital, he could sit back and collect wives and a waistline.

One rather sad historical note must now be introduced, however.

The record shows that no further inventing was done for a long time: *in fact, 180,000 years passed before the next genius emerged with the idea of putting a handle on the eolith, thus turning it into an axe.*

V

The entire story of man's progress in the realm of his material welfare is contained in this crude account of eolithic man.

Man's material welfare is based on a very simple formula.

As previously noted, he lives by changing the form, condition, and place of natural resources with the aid of tools.

But his living conditions improve only as his tools improve.

The principle can be stated as follows: MMW = NR + HE × T, which means that man's material welfare equals the natural resources available to him, plus the human energy (mind and muscle) he applies to it, multiplied by the efficiency of the tools available for his use.

Obviously, the only one of these three factors (natural resources, human energy, and tools) that the human race can do much about is the last one, the tools.

For example, the eolith enabled the cave man to accomplish much more than he had been able to do with his teeth and fingernails.

(If you have any doubts as to the energy multiplication that came from putting the handle on the eolith, just try to chop something with an axe-head held in your hand.)

It was as important in its century as the steam engine was in the 19th century.

But in our modern business structure, tools are many things other than machinery.

They are the buildings which house the machinery, the land under the buildings, the desks, the chairs, the typewriters, the materials in process, the finished inventory, even the cash in the company's bank account.

Everything used to aid human energy in the production and exchange of goods and services is a tool.

America is blessed with about one-half of all the tools ("capital") in the world.

Most tools (that is, "capital") come from the willingness of people to consume only part of what they produce and use, the rest of it to become "capitalists" (tool owners).

America has prospered because the tool owners (the stockholders) and the tool users (the employees) have always gotten along pretty well and shared the "profits" on a pretty fair basis.

Last year, for example, the corporate *payroll* in America was about $110 billion, while the dividends were about 9½ billion.

The tools did more than 90% of the work, but the tool users got more than 90% of the amount divided.

That is American capitalism — 1952 A. D.

—American Economic Foundation

BEGIN AT HOME

One man falls out of the tree he was trimming and has to go to the hospital. Another employee has to stay home because his wife burned herself badly.

Safety, like a lot of other things, begins at home. And the points you have learned about preventing accidents on the job can help prevent them at home, too.

Talk with your family about home safety. Together check your home for hazards. Then do what is necessary to remove them. A few simple actions now may prevent a costly accident later.

* * *

Quotable Quote

I am glad that the eight-hour day had not been invented when I was a young man. I am wondering what would have happened to me by now if fifty years ago some fluent talker had converted me to the theory of the eight-hour day, and convinced me that it was not fair to my fellow-workers to put forth my best efforts in my work. This country would not amount to as much as it does, if the young men fifty years ago had been afraid that they might earn more than they were paid.—*Thomas A. Edison,* on his 73rd birthday.

CURIOSITY

The first intelligent expression of the infant is wonder; this quickly develops into active curiosity, until life becomes an enthralling and breathless voyage of discovery. Its possession is the great distinction between youth and age. Youth is past when the sensation of adventure is ended, when instead of boundless expectation and of curiosity that penetrates into all the corners of existence, a man is content to take things as they are, when eagerness gives way to complacency, and questioning to the cynicism of experience. The man devoid of curiosity is the man who in the end attains to nothing.

—The Living Age

* * *

TROUBLE TWINS

Vanity and laziness cause many accidents.

With vanity it is a case of "showing off" or trying to show someone else how good a fellow can do a certain thing without regard to other existing circumstances. Then, bingo, an accident happens!

Laziness is where a person just doesn't care to spend the energy to do things the right way even though he knows better. Such as a miner failing to set timber when needed.

It's human nature to find these faults in the other fellow. But did you ever stop to think that others might be saying that your own safety record should be improved?

—Elliot Service

SHRIMP

SHRIMP BOATS A'COMIN' — Small wonder there's dancin' tonight. In fact, most folks feel like dancing when shrimp appears on the menu. Shrimp is America's favorite crustacean; and one of the most popular ways of preparing this succulent seafood is butterfly style, like this:

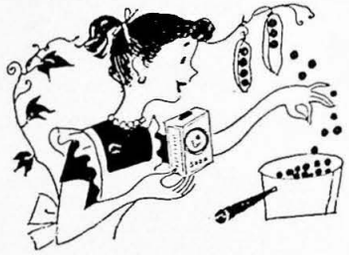
FRENCH-FRIED BUTTERFLY SHRIMP

- 1 pound shrimp, fresh or frozen
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon water
- ⅓ cup fine dry bread crumbs
- ¼ cup flour
- 2 tablespoons paprika

Remove shell from shrimp, being careful not to break off tail meat. With a sharp knife, slit along the back of the shrimp, cutting almost through. Wash away sand veins. Salt shrimp on both sides. Beat egg with water in a small bowl. Mix bread crumbs, flour and paprika on a piece of waxed paper. Dip shrimp in egg; then roll in bread crumb mixture. Fry about 3 minutes or until golden brown in deep fat heated to 350° F. Drain on absorbent paper toweling. Makes four servings.

* * * *

BRIGHT COOK — BRIGHT PEAS



A really clever cookie who knows her A, B, C's

Adds the smallest pinch of soda when she cooks a pound of peas.

For that soda will do wonders, and here is what we mean:

It cuts the cooking time in half, and keeps the peas so green.

It won't affect the vitamins—Uncle Sammy now agrees —

If you add a pinch of soda, when you cook a pound of peas.

* * * *

A NEW DRESSING TABLE, with lots of room for bottles and jars and all the odds and ends of things that make you beautiful! That needn't be a dream, even if you don't have money for new furniture, says the Devoe Home Decorating Institute. A small flat-top desk can be transformed into just such a vanity, with a quick coat of Mirrolac enamel to harmonize with your bedroom or bathroom walls.

DO YOU KNOW HOW MUCH A BILLION $ IS?

You probably do not, so I shall tell you: If you saved up $1,000 a day you would save up in a year $365,000. If you saved up $365,000 a year for 2,739 years you would accumulate a Billion Dollars, and that is how much a billion is. And yet, the Administration of Washington is spending and throwing away BILLIONS OF DOLLARS every year!

Find It Out Now

"No complaints. I feel fine. And yourself?"

There you have it: A typical response to a typical greeting. A response by persons secure in the knowledge of their good health.

To be sure, there are many who are not lucky enough to give such a positive answer to their neighbors' cheery query. In fact, about 25 million Americans are suffering from some disabling or non-disabling chronic ailment — one out of every six persons.

This is a staggering figure for a country which has provided such unlimited opportunities for individual and community health!

In this number, there are many persons who suffer from heart diseases, arthritis, tuberculosis, cancer, and diabetes (to name a few of the most important illnesses), and others who suffer from minor ills such as colds and hay fever.

Meanwhile, there are many presons who feel just so-so, ailing this way or that, but for some reason or other reluctant to see their doctor to find out definitely what the trouble it — and thereby prevent serious complications.

These people feel they're the exception. They say: "Nothing's the matter with me that I can't take care of myself. I don't need to waste time on doctors."

No attitude could be more harmful to ourselves as individuals or as a community.

While the life span of the average American is increasing, so is the incidence of chronic disease. A recent study by Health Information Foundation disclosed that one out of four persons interviewed had signs of health impairment and that one out of eight of these had conditions not previously known to themselves and needing doctors' care.

That ONE out of four — that ONE out of eight — stands a good chance of being you, your husband, your child.

That is why it is so imperative to get a complete check-up by your family physician at least once a year, whether you think you need it or not.

You and your husband owe it to yourselves, your family, your community, to detect health defects when they are still in the curative stage and before they can get a strangle-hold on you.

It is far wiser, simpler and more thrifty to discover ailments at this point than to wait until they are full-grown.

Knowledge is the common property of free men and women. One of its important uses is toward maintaining health. Keep your knowledge of your family's health up to date. Check with your family doctor. He is no further away from you than the telephone.

THIS IS THE WAY WE WASH A WALL! There comes a day in the life of most any interior wall when a shampoo seems in order. Sometimes it's just to wash away the natural accumulation of soil and soot and that gray outline where a picture used to hang. Other times it means a thorough cleaning prior to a fresh paint job. For either case, there's a professional way to rub-a-dub a wall, says Devoe Home Decorating Institute. Be sure to use *two* pails of water and *two* different sponges or soft cloths — one for washing with any good commercial wall cleaner, and one for rinsing. Use still another cloth for wiping. Rinse this one frequently in clear water and wring it almost dry. The trick of wall-washing without streaked after-effects is to work from the bottom up, and rinse and wipe after washing each area within reach.

Cleanliness Tips

Do your kiddies persist in tracking mud into the living room, or getting it all over their clothes? The best way to remove mud is to let it dry, then sweep it off with a cornbroom or a whiskbroom made with broomcorn.

—o—

Enamel surfaces of kitchen appliances should always be wiped with a fresh, sudsy cloth to remove fingerprints and food spots. A tired, greasy dishrag will only spread a film of dirt.

—o—

China ornaments are best cleaned by washing in hot water and soap. Avoid quick heating or cooling, as sudden changes of temperature may cause cracks.

JANUARY INJURIES

Midvale Plant

There were no disabling injuries at Midvale Plant during January.

Lark Section

While a miner was drilling out his round some rock fell from the back and struck him, bruising his shoulders.

A mucker received bruises on his right arm and both legs when struck by a fall of rock.

A piece of timber fell and struck a slusherman, bruising his back and left leg.

While a miner was drilling with a Jumbo, the machine fell off the frame and struck him, bruising the muscles in his back.

A mucker, attempting to free a slusher bucket, was thrown against the sidewall and bruised his elbow.

U. S. Section

A miner was struck by a slab while barring down and severely bruised his right leg.

A mucking machine operator was squeezed between a car and timber post while attempting to couple cars in motion. He received a fractured pelvis.

While a timberman was picking out a hitch, a boulder rolled down and fractured a small bone in his left leg.

U. S. Fuel Company

While a car repairman was standing between two cars attempting to straighten the brake handle, the mine cars came together and struck his left leg, fracturing his kneecap.

A dumper, attempting to lift a mine car back onto the track, wrenched the muscles in his back.

A driller was picking out a spot hole when the clutch on the drill slipped and the auger started up and struck him on the knee, causing a contusion and a puncture wound.

While a nipper was riding on a motor, a foreign body lodged in his eye.

A loader head operator's foot was caught between a piece of coal and a moving mine car, severely bruising it.

A machine operator was adjusting the nozzle on the cutter bar when a piece of coal slid off the bar and struck him in the face, causing a small puncture wound and contusions around the right eye.

Get Your Signals Straight

More than one accident happens because people get their signals mixed. Each one thinks the others are taking necessary precautions. As a result, no one takes the precautions and there's trouble.

Take the two drunks who were driving through a busy street.

"Look out!" one shouted, "you almost hit that man!"

"What do you mean, *I* almost hit him? I thought *you* were driving!"

To avoid this kind of mishap when working with another person, make sure each of you knows what the other fellow is counting on you to do.

HOW DO YOU LEARN?

One man picks up most of what he needs to know from reading or listening to other people talk. Another never feels sure of a thing unless he is *shown* exactly how it works or what he is to do about it. A third always wants to think a thing through for himself, with a pencil and paper.

Nearly everyone seems to learn better when he repeats or explains in his own words what he has learned, or tries out a new skill after receiving instruction.

Find out how *you* learn best. Then you'll get more from the information, experience, and instruction that comes your way.

—*Elliot Service*

SAFETY RECORD

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MIDVALE PLANT	LARK SECTION	U. S. SECTION	U. S. FUEL CO.

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